

## TO

- Dress it not till the seventh day, and then move the joint to and fro. *Wife's Surgery.*  
 Masses of marble, originally beat off from the strata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled to and again till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Effluvia.*  
 The winds in distant regions blow,  
 Moving the world of waters to and fro. *Addison.*
- To. *preposition.*  
 1. Noting motion towards: opposed to from.  
 With that she to him afresh, and surely would have put out his eyes. *Shakespeare. Titus, b. ii.*  
 Tybalt fled;  
 But by and by comes back to Romeo,  
 And to't they go like light'ning. *Shakespeare.*  
 Give not over so; to him again, intreat him,  
 Kneel down before him. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*  
 She's coming; to her coz. *Shakespeare.*  
 I'll to him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpose. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
 I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:  
 Come, let's away. *Smith.*
2. Noting accord or adaptation.  
 Thus they with sacred thought  
 Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
3. Noting address or compellation.  
 To you, my noble lord of Westmorland.  
 —I pledge your grace. *Shakespeare. Henry V.*  
 Here's to you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 Now, to you, Raymond: can you guess no reason  
 Why I repose such confidence in you? *Dryden.*
4. Noting attention or application.  
 Turn out, you rogue! how like a beast you lie:  
 Go buckle to the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
 Sir Roger's kindness extends to their children's children. *Addison.*
5. Noting addition or accumulation.  
 Wisdom he has, and to his wisdom courage;  
 Temper to that, and unto all success. *Denham's Sophy.*
6. Noting a state or place whither any one goes.  
 Take you some company and away to horse. *Shakespeare.*  
 He sent his coachman's grandchild to pretence. *Addison.*
7. Noting opposition.  
 No foe unpunish'd in the fighting field,  
 Shall dare thee foot to foot with sword and shield. *Dryden.*
8. Noting amount.  
 There were to the number of three hundred horse, and as many thousand foot English. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
9. Noting proportion; noting amount.  
 Enoch whole days were, though many in respect of ours,  
 yet scarce as three to nine in comparison of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker, b. iv.*
- With these bars against me,  
 And yet to win her—all the world to nothing. *Shakespeare.*  
 Twenty to one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty to one fall into sickness rather by overmuch fullness than by any lack. *Alcham's Schoolmaster.*  
 The burial must be by the smallness of the proportion as fifty to one; or it must be holpen by somewhat which may fix the silver never to be restored when it is incorporated. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
 With a funnel filling bottles; to their capacity they will all be full. *Benj. Johnson.*  
 Physicians have two women patients to one man. *Graunt.*  
 When an ambassador is dispatched to any foreign state, he shall be allowed to the value of a shilling a day. *Addison.*  
 Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine to ten.  
 Supposing them to have an equal share, the odds will be three to one on their side. *Swift.*
10. Noting possession or appropriation.  
 Still a greater difficulty upon translators rises from the peculiarities every language hath to itself. *Pelton.*
11. Noting perception.  
 The flow'r itself is glorious to behold,  
 Sharp to the taste. *Dryden's Virgil.*
12. Noting the subject of an affirmation.  
 I trust, I may not trust thee; for thy word  
 Is but the vain breath of a common man:  
 Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;  
 I have a king's oath to the contrary. *Shakespeare. King John.*
12. In comparison of.  
 All that they did was piety to this. *Benj. Johnson.*  
 There is no fool to the sinner, who every moment ventures his soul.  
 Some Americans, otherwise of quick parts, could not count to one thousand, nor had any distinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well to twenty. *Locke.*  
 Coffee exhales in roasting to the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Ambrosius on Aliments.*
14. Noting intention.

## TO

- This the conful sees, yet this man lives!  
 Partakes the publick care; and with his eye  
 Marks and points out each man of us to slaughter. *B. 7.1.*
15. After an adjective it notes the object.  
 Draw thy sword in right.  
 I'll draw it as apparent to the crown,  
 And in that quarrel use it to the death. *Shakespeare.*  
 Fate and the dooming gods are deaf to tears. *Dryden.*  
 All were attentive to the godlike man,  
 When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*
16. Noting obligation.  
 Almanzor is taxed with changing sides, and what tie has he on him to the contrary: he is not born their subject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*
17. Respecting.  
 He's walk'd the way of nature;  
 And to our purposes he lives no more. *Shakespeare.*  
 The effects of such a division are pernicious to the last degree, not only with regard to those advantages which they give the common enemy, but to those private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addison's Spect. No. 125.*
18. Noting consequence.  
 Faction's cur'd too high are much to the prejudice of the authority of princes.  
 Under how hard a fate are women born,  
 Priz'd to their ruin, or expos'd to scorn!  
 Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight,  
 The victors from their lofty steeds alight.  
 Oh frail estate of human things,  
 Now to our cost your emptiness we know. *Dryden.*  
 A British king obliges himself by oath to execute justice in mercy, and not to exercise either to the total exclusion of the other. *Addison.*  
 It must be confessed to the reproach of human nature, that this is but too just a picture of itself. *Brown's Odyssey.*
19. Towards.  
 She stretch'd her arms to heav'n. *Dryden.*
20. Noting preference.  
 She still beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him to his face. *Swift.*
21. Noting effect.  
 He was wounded transverse the temporal muscle, and bleeding almost to death. *W. Ham.*  
 By the disorder in the retreat great numbers were crowded to death.  
 Ingenious to their ruin, ev'ry age  
 Improves the act and instruments of rage.  
 To prevent the aspersions of the Roman majesty, the offender was whipt to death. *Dryden.*  
 The abuse reigns chiefly in the country, as I found to my vexation when I was last there in a visit I made to a neighbour.  
 I read my ruin in ev'ry cringing bow and fawning smile.  
 Why with malignant eulogies encrease  
 The peoples tears, and praise me to my ruin? *Smith.*
22. After a verb to notes the object.  
 Give me some wine; fill full.  
 I drink to th' general joy of the whole table,  
 And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 Had the methods of education been directed to their right end, this too necessary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*  
 Many of them have exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*
23. Noting the degree.  
 This weather-glass was so placed in the cavity of a small receiver, that only the slender part of the pipe, to the height of four inches, remained exposed to the open air. *Boyle.*  
 Tell her thy brother languishes to death. *Addison.*  
 A crow though hatched under a hen, and who never has seen any of the works of his kind, makes its nest the same, to the laying of a stick with all the nests of that species.  
 If he employs his abilities to the best advantage, the time will come when the supreme governor of the world shall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addison's Spect.*
24. Before day, to notes the present day; before morrow, the day next coming; before night, either the present night, or night next coming.  
 Banquo, thy soul's flight,  
 If it find heav'n must find it out to night. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
 To day they chas'd the bear.  
 This ought rather to be called a full purpose of committing sin to day, than a resolution of leaving it to morrow. *Calamy.*
25. To day, to night, to morrow, are used, not very properly, as substantives in the nominative and other cases.  
 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow,  
 Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;  
 And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
 The way to dusty death. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 The father of Solomon's house will have private conference with one of you the next day after to morrow. *Bacon.*

## TOB

- To day is ours, why do we fear?  
 To day is ours, we have it here;  
 Let's banish business, banish sorrow,  
 To the gods belongs to morrow.  
 To morrow will deliver all her charms  
 Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Cowley.*  
 For what to morrow shall disclose:  
 May spoil what you to night propose:  
 England may change, or Cloe stray;  
 Love and life are for to day. *Dryden.*
- TOAD. *n. f.* [tæd, Saxon.] An animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, I believe truly.  
 From th' extremest upward of thy head,  
 To the descent and dust below thy foot,  
 A moist toad-spotted traitor. *Shakespeare. K. Lear.*  
 I had rather be a toad,  
 And live upon the vapour of a dunce,  
 Than keep a corner in the thing I love  
 For others use. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
 In the great plague there were seen, in divers ditches about London, many toads that had tails three inches long, whereas toads usually have no tails. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 In hollow caverns vermin make abode,  
 The hissing serpent, and the swelling toad. *Dryden.*
- TOADFISH. *n. f.* A kind of sea-fish.  
 TOADFLAX. *n. f.* A plant.  
 TOADSTONE. *n. f.* [toad and stone.] A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.  
 The toadstone presumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impossible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
 TOADSTOOL. *n. f.* [toad and stool.] A plant like a mushroom.  
 The grilly toadstool grown there mought I see,  
 And loathing paddocks lording on the fame. *Spenser.*  
 Another imperfect plant like a mushroom, but sometimes as broad as a hat, called toadstool, is not efculent. *Bacon.*
- TO TOAST. *v. a.* [toaste, tostum, Lat.]  
 1. To dry or heat at the fire.  
 Put up thy sword betime,  
 Or I'll go maul you and your toastling iron. *Shakespeare.*  
 His breath stinks with eating toast'd cheese. *Shakespeare.*  
 The earth whereof the grails is soon parched with the sun, and toast'd, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 To allure mice I find no other magic, than to draw out a piece of toast'd cheese. *Bacon.*  
 2. To name when a health is drunk. To toast is used commonly when women are named.  
 Several popish gentlemen toast'd many loyal healths. *Add.*  
 We'll try the empire you so long have boasted;  
 And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be toast'd. *Prior.*
- TOAST. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Bread dried before the fire.  
 You are both as rheumatick as two dry toasts; you cannot one bear with another's confimities. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*  
 Every third day take a small toast of manchet, dipped in oil of sweet almonds new drawn, and sprinkled with loaf sugar. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
 2. Bread dried and put into liquor.  
 Where's then the saucy boat  
 Co-ri-val'd greatness? or to harbour fled,  
 Or made a toast for Neptune? *Shakespeare. Troil. and Cressida.*  
 Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;  
 Whose game is whilk, whose treat a toast in sack. *Pope.*  
 3. A celebrated woman whose health is often drunk.  
 I shall likewise mark out every toast, the club in which she was elected, and the number of votes that were on her side. *Addison's Guard. No. 107.*  
 Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,  
 The wife man's passion, and the vain man's toast?  
 Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,  
 Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*
- TOASTER. *n. f.* [from toast.] He who toasts.  
 We simple toastlers take delight  
 To see our women's teeth look white;  
 And ev'ry saucy ill-bred fellow  
 Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*
- TOBACCO. *n. f.* [from Tobacco or Tobago in America.]  
 The flower of the tobacco consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and divided at the top into five deep segments, which expand like a star; the ovary becomes an oblong roundish membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with small roundish seeds.  
 It is a planet now I see;  
 And, if I err not, by his proper  
 Figure, that's like a tobacco-topper. *Hudibras, p. ii.*  
 Bread or tobacco may be neglected; but reason at first recommends their trial, and custom makes them pleasant. *Locke.*  
 Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making tobacco-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*
- TOBACCOIST. *n. f.* [from tobacco.] A preparer and vender of tobacco.  
 TOB. *n. f.* [tote haar, a lock of hair, German.] *Skinner.* I believe rightly.]

## TOI

1. A bush; a thick shrub.  
 Within the ivy tad,  
 There shrouded was the little god;  
 I heard a busy bustling. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.  
 Every eleven weather tad, every tad yields a pound and odd shillings. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
- TOE. *n. f.* [ta, Saxon; teen, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.  
 Come all you spirits,  
 And fill me from the crown to th' toe, topful  
 Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
 Sport that wrinkled care derides,  
 And laughter holding both his sides;  
 Come and trip it as you go,  
 On the light fantastick toe. *Milton.*  
 Last to enjoy her sense of feeling,  
 A thousand little nerves the fends  
 Quite to our toes, and fingers ends. *Prior.*
- TOFORE. *adv.* [tofoan, Saxon.] Before. Obsolete.  
 It is an epilogue to make plain  
 Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been said. *Shak.*  
 So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon  
 tofore him that hath won it. *Spektator, No. 607.*
- TOFT. *n. f.* [toftum, law Latin.] A place where a marriage has stood. *Cruel and Ains.*
- TO'GED. *adj.* [togatus, Lat.] Gowned; dressed in gowns.  
 The bookish theorick,  
 Wherein the togal confuls can propose  
 As matterly as he; meer prattle, without practice,  
 Is all his soldieriship. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- TOGETHER. *adv.* [togethe, Saxon.]  
 1. In company.  
 We turn'd o'er many books together. *Shakespeare.*  
 Both together went into the wood. *Milton.*  
 2. Not apart; not in separation.  
 That king joined humanity and policy together. *Bacon.*  
 3. In the same place.  
 She lodgeth heat and cold, and moist and dry,  
 And life and death, and peace and war together. *Darwin.*
4. In the same time.  
 While he and I live together, I shall not be thought the worst poet. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermission.  
 The Portuguese expected his return for almost an age together after the battle.  
 They had a great debate concerning the punishment of one of their admirals, which lasted a month together. *Addison.*
6. In concert.  
 The subject is his confederacy with Henry the eighth, and the wars they made together upon France. *Addison on Italy.*
7. In continuity.  
 Some tree's broad leaves together few'd,  
 And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER with. In union with; in a state of mixture with.  
 Take the had together with the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
- TO TOLL. *v. n.* [tollan, Saxon; tollen, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.  
 This Percy was the man nearest my soul;  
 Who, like a brother, toll'd in my affairs,  
 And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakespeare.*  
 Others ill-fated are condemn'd to toll  
 Their tedious life, and mourn their purpose blasted  
 With fruitless act. *Prior.*  
 He views the main that ever tolls below. *Thomson.*
- TO TOLL. *v. a.*  
 1. To labour; to work at.  
 Toll'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride  
 Th' untractable abyss. *Milton.*
2. To weary; to overlabour.  
 Then, toll'd with works of war, retir'd himself  
 To Italy. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
- TOLL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
 1. Labour; fatigue.  
 They live to their great, both toil and grief, where the blasphemies of Ariens are renewed. *Milton, b. v.*  
 Not to irksome toll, but to delight  
 He made us. *Milton.*
2. [Tolle, tolles, Fr. tela, Latin.] Any net or snare woven or meshed.  
 She looks like sleep,  
 As she would catch another Antony  
 In her strong toil of grace. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 He had so placed his horsemen and footmen in the woods,  
 that he shut up the Christians as it were in a toll. *Kneller.*  
 All great spirits  
 Bear great and sudden change with such impatience  
 As a Numidian lion, when first caught,  
 Endures the toll that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*  
 A fly falls into the toll of a spider.  
 Fantastick honour, thou hast frani'd a toll  
 Thyself, to make thy love thy virtues spoil. *Dryden.*